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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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- 25X1 1. Kolkhoz imeni Stalina, located in Kiev Oblast near the town of Katerinopol (48-57N-30-56E), comprised about five thousand hectares in January 1949. In 1951, [REDACTED]
25X1 [REDACTED] this kolkhoz had been combined
25X1 with an adjoining one [REDACTED]
- 25X1 2. Kolkhoz imeni Stalina was under the supervision of a chairman nominated by the
25X1 Party Raykom and voted on by the members of the kolkhoz in an election which was
nothing but a formality. The chairman, who was invariably from some other kolkhoz
and a Party member, kept his position as long as his work was deemed satisfactory
by the Raykom. Assisting the chairman were 10 to 15 people, including a chief
for livestock, an agronomist, and a bookkeeper. In addition, there were also five
brigade leaders whose task it was to see that the workers in their respective
brigades got to the fields on time and to check periodically on the workers during
the day. The size of a brigade varied according to the type of work it performed.
- 25X1 3. The principal crops were wheat and rye. Smaller amounts of millet, barley, corn,
25X1 sugar beets, and sunflowers were also raised. Each year, from 50-100 hectares
were permitted to lie fallow, about the same amount was planted with various grasses,
25X1 and, in addition, there were 400-800 hectares of forest land. Occasionally new
25X1 trees were planted but in a somewhat haphazard manner. [REDACTED]
25X1 [REDACTED] the
25X1 was greater than in 1946 or 1947, the latter a near-famine year. In 1948 the yield
25X1 about 50 each of sheep, pigs, and cows, about 40 oxen and 40 horses, and 4 bulls.
25X1 MTS provided tractors. Sheep were raised for wool only, all of which was delivered
to the state. The milk obtained from the kolkhoz cows

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25X1 was also delivered to the State. The pigs were sold at the bazaar and the money obtained therefrom was placed at the disposal of the kolkhoz for repairs, maintenance, etc. The kolkhoz included a small poultry farm, with about a thousand chickens, geese, and turkeys. All the eggs were delivered to the State. [] the kolkhoz provided all the feed and fodder for its livestock and poultry. Small quantities of oil cake were produced by the kolkhoz out of sunflower seeds and occasionally fed to the pigs.

4. Of approximately two thousand people on the kolkhoz, about one thousand were considered able-bodied workers capable of fulfilling minimum norms of work-days (trudodni). The remaining one thousand people consisted of old people and children, many of whom also worked and earned work-days but were not expected to fulfill minimum norms. As seems to be the case in other kolkhozes, most of the people (approximately 75%) on the Kolkhoz imeni Stalin were women; in fact, about 20% of the households were without an adult male. Women from 18-50 years of age were expected to fulfill a minimum annual norm of 250 work-days; males from 18-60 were expected to fulfill an annual minimum norm of about 400 work-days. [] everyone fulfilled his annual minimum norm, but very few fulfilled more than the minimum expected of them.

5. Exceptionally good male workers earned up to 600 work-days a year and exceptionally good female workers from 300-350 work-days a year. Failure to fulfill one's norm usually brought a sentence of three to six months to be spent working on a kolkhoz without pay. After the grain deliveries had been made to the State and the MTS, and after some had been set aside to be used as seed for the following year, the remaining grain was divided among the kolkhoz members. The State paid the kolkhoz eight rubles for one pood (16 kg) of grain (in 1949, one pood of wheat sold for 90 rubles on the open market, while in 1947, a near-famine year, it brought 600-700 rubles). In 1948, the kolkhoz workers were paid 1½ kg of grain and one ruble for each work-day. [] they received considerably less in 1946 and 1947 and that, before the war, payments were about three kilograms for each work-day. The kolkhoz chairman received credit for about one thousand work-days a year in addition to a sizable amount of money. Tractor operators, who earned from 600-800 work-days a year, received three kg of grain for each work-day. Combine operators, who earned from 600-900 work-days a year, received more grain per work day than the tractor operators, as well as some money; []

25X1 [] In addition to this, tractor and combine operators received three rubles for every liter of fuel they managed to save out of the allotment given them.

6. The Kolkhoz imeni Stalin had very few vehicles, one old 1½-ton Chevrolet and two old 1½-ton GAZs. Enough tractors and combines were never provided by the MTS, necessitating that some of the work be done by draft animals and some by hand. [] about 70% of the plowing was done by tractors and 30% by draft animals; approximately 50% of the sowing was done by draft animals, 30% by tractors, and 20% by hand. About 50% of the reaping was done by hand and 50% by tractors and draft animals.

7. Each household had its private plot of land amounting to 4/10ths of a hectare. Potatoes, cabbage, and cucumbers were the vegetables most frequently grown. Most kolkhoz workers had a cow and some had a pig and a few chickens. Each kolkhoz worker was obligated to deliver some potatoes to the state for the use of his private plot of land, but the amount was quite insignificant. Those who had a cow were expected, in addition to the delivery of 200 liters of milk a year, to pay the state a tax equivalent to 40 kg of meat at a fixed price of 17 rubles per kg. Two hundred eggs a year were collected by the state from those who had chickens. There was also a charge of 40 rubles a year for the use of the home and a nominal tax on orchards. In addition to this, each kolkhoz worker was expected to subscribe to the state loan for 200 to 300 rubles a year. These various taxes and levies were difficult to meet for the kolkhoz workers, who received very little money for their work; they were therefore, compelled to sell many of their own products at bazaars in order to obtain enough money to pay their heavy taxes.

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